The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5483 號三十八百四千五第 日五十月五年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1875. 五拜禮 號八十月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 17, FU-YEW, Chinese str., 920, Croad, Canton 16th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 17, ZAMBESI, British str., 1,542, G. F. Cates, Shanghai 13th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 17, SHOOTING STAR, Siamese ship, 618, J. L. Hellstrom, Bangkok 30th May, General.—TACK-HEE & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 17TH.

Fu Yew, str., for Shanghai.
Thales, str., for Singapore, &c.
Hindostan, str., for Singapore, &c.
Friederich Hartwig, for Chefoo.

Departures.

June 17, DELIA, for Manila.
June 17, LOUISA, for Chefoo.
June 17, ANNA, for Foochow.
June 17, CORNUVIA, for Manila.
June 17, GRAVINA, for Manila.
June 17, PAPA, for Manila.
June 17, THALES, str., for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.
June 17, HINDOSTAN, str., for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.
June 17th, H.M.S. EGERIA, for a Cruise.
June 17th H.M.S. RINGDOVE, for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zambesi*, str., from Shanghai:—For Hongkong.—Dr. Gravatt, U.S.N., Capt. Haselwood, and Mr. Tobin. For Brindisi,—Capt. Andrews. For Southampton.—Messrs. Russell and Rose.

Per *Shooting Star*, from Bangkok:—45 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Thales*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—134 Chinese.

Per *Hindostan*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—Mr. R. S. Raphael, 20 deck passengers, and 420 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Fu Yew*, str., for Shanghai:—100 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Zambesi* reports left Shanghai on 13th June, and had moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The P. & O. steamship *Malacca* reports left Yokohama on 9th June, and had prevailing winds from the S. and S.W.; the last two days very strong head wind with high sea.

The Siamese bark *Shooting Star* reports left Bangkok on 30th May. In the Gulf of Siam had W.N.W. squalls. Passed Pulo Obi on 3rd of June; from thence to lat. 15 North, calms and N.E. and Easterly winds; from thence to port light Southerly winds. No monsoon, but fine weather throughout.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 29th, str. Ly-ee-moon from Shanghai; 30th, str. Fitzpatrick from Hongkong; 31st, str. Douglas from Foochow, str. Ægean from Shanghai; Robecka from Chefoo; June 1st, Rubicon from Chefoo, Messenger from Shanghai, str. Yesso from Hongkong, str. Swatow from Swatow; 3rd, str. Kwangtung from Foochow; 4th, str. Hailoong from Hongkong, str. Formosa from Tamsui; 5th, str. Esmeralda from Hongkong, Trelevan Family from Tamsui, Diana from Chefoo; 7th, Nyborg from Penang, str. Yesso from Foochow, Marie from Tamsui, Drowning Louise from Chefoo; 8th, str. Douglas from Hongkong, Colebri from Chefoo, Aurora from Bangkok, Carl Wilhelm from Newchwang; 9th, str. Consolation from Swatow; 10th, str. Hailoong from Tamsui, str. Foochow from Newchwang; 11th, Augusta from Taiwanfoo, Catharina from Newchwang, str. Ningpo from Shanghai; 12th, str. Kwangtung from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

May 29th, str. Kwangtung for Foochow; 31st, str. Douglas for Hongkong; June 1st, str. Yesso for Foochow; 2nd, str. Swatow for Shanghai, Empress of China for Foochow; 3rd, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong; 4th, str. Fitzpatrick for Singapore, str. Ægean for Swatow, str. Hailoong for Takao, Messenger for Hongkong; 5th, Annie Mabel for Chefoo, Lizzie for Foochow; 6th, str. Ly-ee-moon for Hongkong; 7th, str. Yesso for Hongkong, Janet for Tientsin; str. Esmeralda for Hongkong, str. Douglas for Foochow; 10th, Trelevan Family for Tamsui, str. Formosa for Hongkong; 11th, str. Hailoong for Tamsui, str. Consolation for Shanghai, str. Foochow for Swatow.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

(*From Hedge & Co's Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, 12th June.

ARRIVALS.

June 5th, H.M.S. Vigilant from Keelung, H.M. gunboat Hornet from Tamsui; 6th, Empress of China from Amoy; 8th, str. City of Baltimore from Hongkong; 9th, White Adder from Singapore, Nautilus from Hongkong, Lizzie from Amoy, Minna from Hongkong, str. Douglas from Hongkong, Forward Ho from Shanghai; 10th, str. Viking from Shanghai, str Glenlyon from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

June 5th, str. Dragon for Shanghai; 6th, str. Glenfinlas for London, str. Yesso for Hongkong, German corvette Ariadne for Tientsin; 8th, H.M.S. Thalia for Shanghai, H.M. gunboat Midge for Hongkong, H.M.S. Growler for Takao; 9th, str. Braemar Castle for London; 10th, str. State of Virgina for London; 12th, str. Agamemnon for London.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Villa France	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neill	New York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kolga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Clarnium (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Alirnum	Shields	Feb. 10
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Horvateks	London	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Queen of the S'a	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Rollo	Lisbon	Mch. 1
Decmhurst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amadin	Swansea	Mch. 11
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Midnight	Liverpool	Mch. 20
Edward James	Portland	Mch. 22
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Lucia	London	April 17
Melbrek	London	April 18
Pilgrim	Newcastle	April 24
Atona	Cardiff	April 28
Norden	Antwerp	April 28
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
Ajax (s)	Liverpool	May 3
Solstark	Shields	May 3
Glengyle (s)	London	May 5
Gulley of Lorne (s)	London	May 5

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 11 A.M.,
Sundry Victualling and Naval Stores.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st July prox. Rent $40.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
Supreme Court House.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1875. [tf 838

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1 Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,

With Possession on 1st of April.
THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 13th April, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, on Morrison Hill. No. 3, can be let *Furnished*, or Unfurnished. Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER.
7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1875. [1m 800

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 15th April.
THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of D. JENSEN, Esq.
Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 432 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—A. D. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
K. E. Bellios, Esq. E. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. H. Nissim, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE,
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.
Master Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by
W. H. NOTLEY,
FOR
B. DAVIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.
tf 729. Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Scrip Certificate for one Share in this Company, numbered Six, and standing in the name of the late M. A. DOS REMEDIOS, having been lost, the same is cancelled.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary pro tem.
2m 936 Hongkong 27th April, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HERMANN CAESAR ERDMANN to sign our Firm on and after this date.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, Canton,
1st June, 1875. [1m 841

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FRANZ SEBASTIAN SCHÜTZE in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1874.
MARGESSON & Co.
1m 820 Macao, 27th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. PHIPPS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
PHIPPS, HICKLING Co.
845 Foochow, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CONRAD MUNRO DONNER has been authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at this Port.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1m 842 Canton, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have OPENED A BRANCH at Hiogo, under the same FIRM NAME as at Nagasaki.
14d 906] ALT & Co.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorized to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.
HEARD & Co.
tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, Jr., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow,
June 5th, 1875. [3m 880

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 31st March, 1875.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.
Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.
HEARD & Co.
tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1689

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.
Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN,
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875. *Proprietors.*

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £10,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 18th June, 1875, at 11 A.M., at H. M. Naval Yard,—
SUNDRY VICTUALLING and NAVAL STORES, comprising:—
Old METAL, about 20 Tons.
Old COPPER, " 36 "
Old IRON, LEAD, STEEL, &c., &c.
BUNTING, LEATHER, CANVAS RAGS, &c., &c.
FLOUR, PORK, CANDLES, TEA, CHOCOLATE, &c.
FLANNEL, SERGE, DRILL TROWSERS, TUNICS, &c.
Also,
12 METAL PROPELLERS, weighing about 18 Tons.
75 Tons PAPER STUFF.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
895 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 18th June, 1875, at Noon,—
Black Paramatta CLOTH, Linen DRILL, White and Coloured SHIRTS, Shirt COLLARS, Cotton and Alpacca UMBRELLAS, COLOGNE WATER, CURRY POWDER, Major Gray, Cashmere, and Bengal Club CHUTNEY.
Clapperton, Paton & Co.'s CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 3.
Lepscombe's FILTERS.
Also,
(To close Sundry Consignments,)—
JWC, 3 Octaves SHERRY.
LL, 1 Cask SHERRY.
" 5 Quarter Casks SHERRY.
" 5 Octaves SHERRY.
" O in diamond } 5 Cases SOAP POWDER.
EWL }
15 Cases Heidsieck's CHAMPAGNE, quarts.
14 " do. do. pints.
25 " Breakfast CLARET.
25 " Blood, Wolfe's ALE.
25 " do. Dublin STOUT.
25 " Board's SHERRY.
54 " each 1 doz., Warre Brothers' Amontillado SHERRY.
26 " each 3 doz., Warre Brothers' Dry Pale SHERRY.
Red and White Australian WINE.
GIN, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, SHERRY, and BRANDY.
And
100 Boxes English Yellow SOAP.
92 Snider RIFLES.
11 Peabody do.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
887 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd June, 1875, at Noon, at the Godowns, Wanchi,—
94 Coils TELEGRAPH WIRE.
13 Cases INSULATORS.
39 " Lithographic PAPER.
10½ Barrels Oxide PAINT.
100 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
1 Diving MACHINE.
4 ANCHORS.
2 Chain CABLES.
21 Boxes Mixed TEA.
2 New Beam SCALES.
1 Sugar MACHINE.
5 Brass GUNS.
CEMENTS, GYPSUM, GINSENG, ALCOHOL, MATS, HIDES, CIDER, TEA, Chinese MEDICINES, Sundry FURNITURE, CARPETS, 1 Piece Calcutta MATTING, GRATES, HOUSE-BOATS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
945 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies by the O. S. S. Co.'s, P. & O. Co.'s, and M. M. Co.'s Steamers at the following Rates, less 15 % discount:—

	All Risks.	Free of Particular Average.
Hongkong to London, Tea,	1¾ %	1½ %
Do. Do. Silk,	1½ %	1½ %

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 891 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 % discount.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 892 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 % discount.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 893 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital,	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of—
40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 1st April 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 881 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.
New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.
Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.
New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.
New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.
Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.
JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.
The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
686 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A NEW HOUSE, with Water and Gas laid on, No. 19 and 21, situated in Mosque Street.
For Particulars, apply to
J. A. DA SILVA.
889 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A STYLISH DOGCART, with Fast Canton PONY.
Also,
A BASKET TRAP.
All in good order.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 869 Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.

ROYAL 8vo., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10.

PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, showing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.
3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, DDS.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary pro. tem. to the above Company.
Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.
RICHARD DEACON,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents.....	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents.....	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents.....	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days,	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month.....	½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months.....	¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¼ " "
Above 6 months.....	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 9th July, 1873.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 21st June proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M.
BUSINESS.
1st.—To consider certain proposed alterations in the Company's Articles of Association.
2nd.—To consider the propriety of making a further call.
NB.—The proposed amendments in the Articles will be circulated among Shareholders in a few days.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
21d 844 Hongkong, 31st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, for the purpose specified in a Notification posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
81 942 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1875, at 3.30 P.M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th of July, 1875, both days inclusive.
By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
241 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 888 Hongkong, 1st June, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports named:—
London... Messrs. GEORGE CROSHAW & Co.
Canton... " DEACON & Co.
Foochow... " WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Yokohama " " PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 838 Hongkong, 29th May, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. E. REDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
Will be ready to supply
PURE
CLEAR,
TASTELESS
CRYSTAL ICE
AT THE
Beginning of June.
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
775 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
789 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1501 16th September, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
883 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 38 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON, AND HAMBURG.

THE departure of the German Steamer
"GALATEA,"
for the above Ports, is unavoidably POSTPONED till TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
2d 843 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon, for the Construction of New Drains at the Royal Naval Hospital, Mount Shadwell, according to Plans and Specifications, which can be seen at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
Further Particulars may be obtained on application.
JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1875. [7d 945

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 914 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET.
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.
N.B.—Price Lists and Sam

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work,*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 31, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH, 1875.

EUROPEAN medical science is so vastly superior to that of any country in the East that wherever the Western physician sets foot in Asia the fact is speedily acknowledged, and the benefits arising from the skill of English doctors gladly accepted. In China while Europeans generally are at best regarded with coldness, and ordinary missionaries only tolerated, the Medical Missionaries are always warmly welcomed. The Chinese evidently, however, respect the latter more in their capacity of healers of the body than of healers of the mind. They repose unlimited confidence in the skill of the English doctors, flock to the hospital, and submit, without hesitation, to any operation, however painful, that may be declared necessary. The native doctors are merely quacks, and know positively nothing of surgery; hence the Chinese place unbounded confidence in the clever and accomplished foreigners who have given so many and varied proofs of their skill and learning.

In Japan a similar state of ignorance of surgery and of the science of medicine prevails among the natives. The Japanese readily admit the fact and are anxious to remedy their deficiencies. They recognise most fully the superior merits of the European system, and have endeavoured to get it taught to native students. Dr. WILLIS, who has resided thirteen years in Japan, the last five of which have been spent in Kagoshima, as a teacher of medicine and hospital doctor, has lately gone home on leave. Before departing, he addressed a letter to OYAMA KARANOSUKE, the Governor of Kagoshima, setting forth his experience, and stating the results of his work in that yen. He reports that his efforts to impart to his pupils some knowledge of European medicine have not been fruitless, and that on all sides he has had satisfactory evidence of a growing belief on the part of the public of that province in the benefits derivable from foreign medicine in the treatment of disease. Up to the time of Dr. WILLIS's departure fifteen thousand persons had been treated either as in or out patients of the hospital. About one hundred and fifty pupils attended the school and hospital, and these include a considerable number from other provinces and islands. Several members of the hospital staff have been detached to establish similar institutions beyond the boundaries of Kagoshima, and many of the former pupils of Kagoshima hospital school now occupy advanced positions in the naval medical service of their country.

It will be apparent, therefore, that the institution of which Dr. WILLIS has been the guiding spirit and controlling genius is spreading its ramifications through the MIKADO's dominions, and will, ere many years have elapsed, revolutionise the practice of medicine there. A strong proof of the aptitude of the Japanese to learn is afforded in the circumstance that Dr. WILLIS has confided the direction of the institution, during his absence, to one of his pupils, Mr. MIYAMURA HAJIME, and says that he does so with great satisfaction and confidence. The best results may be looked for from the readiness with which the Japanese embrace the opportunities of learning from Western nations. Through ignorance of medical science there has hitherto been much sickness and suffering among them that was susceptible of mitigation, and the rate of mortality is much higher than climatic causes warrant. Sanitary laws have been almost altogether neglected, and when an epidemic breaks out in one of their thickly populated cities it is certain to travel with great rapidity and claim a host of victims.

With increased knowledge of medical science, however, comes a more intimate acquaintance with sanitary laws, and already in Kagoshima some important changes and improvements have been made, owing chiefly to Dr. WILLIS's suggestions. Greater attention is paid to cleanliness, the people do not crowd together quite so much as formerly, and the houses lately erected are built with an upper storey. The Doctor fails not to point out to the Governor of the province that while much has been done to promote the health of the community, a great deal still remains to be effected. A good and abundant water supply and efficient drainage are of paramount importance to the health of towns, and these questions ought to engage the most earnest attention of the authorities. The lack of them constitutes the prime cause of the spread of epidemics. No doubt the suggestions of Dr. WILLIS will receive attention on the part of the Japanese authorities. Rome was not built in a day, and Japan cannot be reformed all at once; but the desire for improvement shown by the ruler and people of that country is sufficient to demonstrate that they do not intend to be left far in the wake of any civilised nation, and that they have a due appreciation of the good to be derived from a study of Western progress in the arts and sciences. Perhaps, however, the most patent proof of this is to be found in the alacrity with which they adopt what seems good to them in the usages, manners, and customs of the Caucasian nations.

A Chinese sampan capsized yesterday in the harbour, and a child belonging to the inmates is missing.

H. M. S. *Egeria* left port yesterday for sea, under sealed orders, and H. M. S. *Ringdove* left for Canton.

The Japanese *Hochi Shimbun* notes the appointment of Terada of the Foreign Office to the vacant post of secretary to the Japanese Consulate, Hongkong.

Intelligence has been received by telegraph of the failure of a large Manchester firm with heavy liabilities, said to amount to three million pounds sterling. Several other firms in London are also reported to have failed.

As the P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer *Zambesi* came in yesterday afternoon a junk got in her fairway, off the Kowloon Docks, and coming into collision, she sank to the water's edge, and it is said some women and children are missing.

A report was current on the 11th instant at Shanghai of severe fighting at Foochow, in continuation of the affray with the opium smugglers, on the 27th ultimo; but we (*N. C. Daily News*) have been unable to trace it to any authentic source. On the contrary, it is believed in quarters likely to be well-informed.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform, this evening, the following programme:—

Quick March..."Victory"..... Unrath.
Overture....."Zampa"..... Herold.
Grand Selection "Reminiscences of Mozart"... Godfrey.
Glee..... "The Winds Whistle Cold"..... Bishop.
Selection..... "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" Offenbach.
Valse..... "Venus Reigen"..... Gung'l.
"God Save the Queen."

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

We learn that intelligence has been received from Calcutta intimating that the new 4 per cent. Public Works Loan for £2,500,000, for which the Government of India had invited tenders, was allotted yesterday at Rs. 102 or 2 per cent. premium, the amount to be paid up in five monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st proximo. Notwithstanding that the Money Market in India has been said to be for some weeks in a very stringent state, the rate at which this Loan has been taken would lead to the belief that there must be a large amount of capital seeking other than commercial employment.

It is reported that the Chinese gunboat *Pengchao-hai*, after leaving the S. S. *Carisbrooke* at Canton, came down the river again, and was seen the same evening, with another gunboat in her company, dodging about near Green Island. A large junk coming up from the West Coast was pounced on before she could get into Hongkong waters. The junk showed fight, but was captured and taken to Canton. The *Peng-chao-hai* was again to leave yesterday for the West Coast to search for the steamer she intended to meet at first, the *Pearl*. It is also rumoured that H. M. S. *Egeria* has gone down to watch the actions of the *Peng-chao-hai*, and a gun-boat from Singapore has been sent up in company with other steamers cleared for the Treaty port of Hainan and for Hongkong.

The opium farmer of Hongkong has made a considerable haul. Hearing that a large quantity of prepared opium was being smuggled away from the colony on board the P.M.S.S. *Great Republic* for San Francisco without first paying him duty, with his detective and others in his employ he went on board and seized 267 brass canisters filled with prepared opium, each canister worth about $3, the total worth about $800. There was no owner to claim it, and yesterday the case came before the Hon. C. May, who ordered the police to take care of the opium till some one came forward to claim it. The opium farmer objected to the police taking care of it, and requested to be allowed to take possession of it himself. In answer to his Worship, Inspector Cameron said the opium would be safe in the custody of the police, as such things are locked up in a place to which none have access but the Superintendent and the chief Inspector. Moreover it would be sealed, so that it would be impossible for any one to get at it. The opium farmer, however, pressed to have full command of it himself. His Worship told him he could take it, but before it was delivered up to him the police would seal it, and he would have to deliver it up in the same state if any person came forward to claim it. If not claimed by a certain date he would be notified, the opium confiscated, and it would be surrendered wholly to him.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

17th June.

BEFORE THE HON C. MAY.

OBSTRUCTION.

Chun Asow and three other boatpeople were charged by P.C. 15 with obstructing the wharf at the end of Wardly Street.

The prisoners were also very insolent to Chinese constable No. 441.

They were fined 50 cents each.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Chun Alun, a money changer, was charged by Leung Ai as follows:—

Prosecutor said he was a copper smith, working at the "East Point Iron Foundry." On the morning of the 16th instant, he received his wages, $16 66. This was in a $10 note, a $5 note, one Mexican dollar, six ten cent pieces, and six cents. On finishing his supper he went to a brothel. He gave a woman the $5 note. He sat down until 8 p.m., and then wanting dollars to send home, he went to the prisoner's stall at the corner of East street and Hollywood road. He gave him the $10 note, asking him to give him two Mexican dollars and the rest in small notes. The prisoner took the note to the inner part of the shop to get small notes, and soon returned saying, "Do not joke with me; this is a $1 note." He told him he had given a $10 note. The prisoner persisted in saying it was a $1 note, and took from his hand the $2. He went away, and soon after met a friend, who told him to return and get his note back. The Police then came and he and the prisoner were taken to the Station. He was detained as well as the prisoner.

The prisoner said the prosecutor gave him a $1 note, saying that he wanted a new Mexican dollar to send home. He said, "Very well, you will have to give me two cents." The prosecutor agreed. He took the $1 note, opened his drawer, and not having a new Mexican dollar he took the note into the shop to the accountant and asked him for a dollar. Then the prosecutor called out that it was a $10 note. They had a dispute and a crowd collected and he said to the prosecutor, "Let us go to the station or to the Joss House." The prosecutor would do neither and walked away. Shortly after he returned with some men and made a great noise. He then called the Police.

The prisoner was discharged.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chi Asow, a marine hawker, was charged by Mr. Thomas Hart with the unlawful possession of a bronze image.

The prosecutor said on the 31st March and 1st April he was removing to the house he was at present occupying, and one of the loads carried by either outside coolies or his own servants was a basket containing two laundry irons cast in brass. The bronze image produced was also in the basket and some brass work belonging to lamps and other things. On arranging the things, this basket was missed. He had since visited the stalls in the two Lascar Rows to see if the laundry irons were being offered for sale, but did not succeed till yesterday in finding any portion of the contents of the basket stolen. Having been to Sayingpoon he came back again yesterday afternoon along Lower Lascar Row, and on the prisoner's stall found his bronze image and a portion of a chandelier. The prisoner said if it belonged to him he could take it; but he thought it better to have an investigation of the case with a hope that it might lead to the discovery of the thief.

The prisoner said he bought the image from a marine hawker in the street on the 9th May.

He was convicted of the unlawful possession of the image and fined 10 shillings.

QUICK PASSAGES.

The following is a list of some of the best passages on record from the East to San Francisco with sailing distances in nautical miles.

HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO, 6090 MILES.

In 1856, American ship *Black Warrior*, from Hongkong to San Francisco in 36 days.

MANILA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

In 1855, American barkentine *Jane A. Falkinburg*, from Manila to San Francisco in 39 days.

YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, 4750 MILES.

In 1867, British ship *Viscata* made the run from Yokohama to San Francisco bar in 21 days, and 21 days to port.

In 1874, American barkentine *Victor* from Yokohama to Point Reyes, 21 days, and 27 days to port.

In 1864, American brig *Ida D. Rogers*, from Kanagawa to San Francisco, 20½ days.

STEAMERS.

In 1875, *Mikado* (screw), Honolulu to San Francisco, 7 days and 13 hours.

In 1874, *Colima* (screw), San Francisco to Yokohama, 17 days and 12 hours.

In 1874, *Vasco de Gama* (screw), Yokohama to San Francisco, 16 days and 18 hours, and from Hongkong 24 days.

In 1874, *Granada* (screw), Hongkong to San Francisco in 24 days.

TRAGEDY AT FOOCHOW.

The *N. C. Herald* publishes an extract from a private letter from Foochow in which there is some additional information. According to this correspondent not one but two or three make boats went alongside the *Douglas* on the night of the murder of Mr. Blacklock. The writer also states that the smugglers have offered $600 for Le Bretton's head, $400 for that of a friend of his, and $3,000 for Captain Bisbee's, the harbour-master.

Mr. Le Bretton, who, says the *Herald*, is now in Shanghai, confirms the statements contained in the above letter, and says that, on its becoming known that Tls. 500 were offered for his life, Mr. Hart considered it prudent to send him away as soon as possible, although he protested against it. He adds that the boy captured by the smugglers out of the sampan, was kept captive until the day after Blacklock was shot, when he was sent back to his parents unharmed. He says the smugglers questioned him a good deal, and asked him if he thought if Le Bretton were taken, he could pay the value of the opium he had seized, $1,800, as a ransom. The instructions given by the Viceroy to the Tetai commanding the 3,000 troops sent to guard the Custom-house and punish the smugglers, were to destroy their village, and convert the site into paddy fields. No news of this having been done had, however, been received when the *Dragon* left. Before the arrival of the troops, the Arsenal authorities despatched Mr. Harwood, the instructor of gunnery, with twenty armed seamen of the Chinese corvette *Yanghoo*, and nine Mandarin gunboats, to assist in protecting the Custom-house, an attack on which was hourly expected. On the same night as the affray between the snakeboats and the *Douglas*, ten or twelve other snakeboats were seen making for a waterpass, a sort of wide creek, leading up to the smugglers' village, and it was openly stated to be their intention to muster 1,000 men, and then return to the attack of the Custom-house. They ascertained, however, the precautions taken for its security and deferred their intention, the arrival of the soldiers afterwards effectually putting a stop to it. That the promptitude with which the troops were despatched to the scene prevented further bloodshed seems beyond doubt, for on the afternoon following Mr. Blacklock's death, a strong party of the smugglers occupied a small village in the rear of the Custom-house, and to this place messengers were sent to borrow spears from the villagers to help in the defence of the building. The villagers were, however, too much afraid of their formidable visitors to lend the spears, and the messengers returned in haste to report the failure of their mission and that the village was occupied by the contrabandists. Their presence there was evidently to create a diversion by falling on the rear, while the real attack was made in front. Another incident tends to show that the whole affair was premeditated. On the night of the fatal occurrence with Blacklock, a great disturbance was heard at the back of the Custom-house, and Mr. Sanderson, tide-surveyor, and Mr. Stevens, examiner, who were on duty, went to see what it was about. It ceased as suddenly as it commenced, and on their return, they heard the reports and saw the flashes of the revolvers alongside the *Douglas*. The disturbance was beyond doubt got up to distract the attention of the officers from the snake-boats just on the point of setting out for the ship. In addition to the snake-boat that closed in with the *Douglas*, two others lay a little distance off, and in the nearest creek were several others, all full of men, and armed. What the precise object of the attack on the ship was, can only be imagined.

SHANGHAI.

The burglary with violence which took place the other day near the West gate of the city is in course of being investigated. The Che-hsien and his colleague on the military side went to the scene of the robbery, and examined the Tepao, his deputy, the watchman, and the neighbours. Various excuses for inaction were given by those theoretically in charge; one man saying that he went to the adjacent guard-house (where forty soldiers are stationed) and found only one sentry and three or four men in the house. The Tepao and another man who seems to be a sort of local constable were ordered a hundred blows each, and the watchman two hundred; and the two latter were taken into the city in custody. One of the men who were wounded when the robbery was committed having hinted that he thought he saw the face of a soldier among the assailants, the Che-hsien, to whom at least the praise of activity seems to be due, went off to the Tao-t'ai, and got orders from him for all the troops in the district to pass before this witness for identification, if possible, of the man he had seen. No one, however, was recognized. The officer in command of the forty heroes quiescent on the occasion was roundly taken to task by the Che-hsien, and finally commanded to produce the robbers within three days without fail. Asking for the assistance of the runners, detectives, etc., belonging to the yamens, he was told that all help of that kind would be afforded him; but that the criminals must absolutely be found.—*Shanghai Courier and Gazette.*

The King of Italy has presented the Crown Princess of Germany with a set of jewels. The diadem is in the purest Greek style, after the pattern of the celebrated Stephana, in the collection of the Marchese Campana, and the earrings according to the same original.

A German paper at St. Petersburg states that 5,000 German families in South Russia contemplate emigrating this summer on account of the rigid enforcement of the Military Service Law. They think they should have received as much consideration as Mennonites and Tartars.

A CHINESE ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A romance in real life is said to have occurred not long ago in the neighbourhood of Hankow. A travelling merchant—not a pedlar, if you please—took unto himself a wife, of whom he seems to have been very proud; for the lady was fair to look upon, and realised all those eccentric graces so dear to Chinese poets of the erotic school. Shortly after this Fortunate Union, however, the bridegroom's duties called him away from her side and he was compelled to take a fond farewell with the dreary prospect of an absence extending over no less than two years. He accordingly consigned his bride to the care of his mother, and left; but proved himself, even while away, an excellent husband, furnishing the ladies with as much money as they needed, and writing with commendable regularity. At the expiration of the two years he came back; and as he turned down the street in which he lived, he entered into conversation with a fishmonger, whom he had previously known. It struck him that this tradesman put on a peculiar expression of face when he recognised him, and used an equally peculiar expression of speech when he enquired after his mother. Curious, but still unsuspicious, Hwang (for such was the good man's name) approached his house with due caution, and, unperceived, stole round to the back where he could just peep into his wife's apartment. There sat my lady his wife, her lips thickly vermilioned, and her cheeks as white as flour could make them, tricked out in as much tinsel as she could stick about her person, and ogling herself affectedly in a mirror. While engaged in the contemplation of these artificial charms, the returned husband saw an old cookie woman come into the room, to whom the lady spoke in a squeaking voice of unusual arrogance; and another moment convinced him that it was no other than his unfortunate old mother. Affecting, however, to ignore the change that had come over both ladies, he stepped with simulated joyfulness into the apartment, and embraced them in true conjugal and filial fashion; then, when the first greetings were over, informed his wife that their final reunion must be postponed still for a few days, as he had a little more business to transact before he could settle down comfortably with her again. Mrs. Hwang seemed to think it rather queer, but of course submitted; and when it was nearly dark, the husband took a short leave of her, and set off on his pretended journey. Then, under cover of the night, he watched the house; and subsequent events showed him that he hadn't watched in vain. Taking up the position he had assumed before, like a celestial "Enoch Arden," he had the pleasure of beholding the "Philip" who was in the habit of consoling his wife during his absence. There sat the gay creature, in her gowgaws, and gimcracks, and paint, with her ridiculous hood on one side, howling, in true Chinese fashion, some love-ditty to her paramour across the table. Both were indulging somewhat freely in the bottle, and the feast went merrily on. The poor old mother-in-law, of course, was somewhere in the kitchen. Later in the night the husband stole into the house; his wife being just then elsewhere. The paramour was sleeping off the effects of his debauch; and Hwang looked curiously at him for a few seconds. Then, producing a sharp knife, he skilfully and noiselessly stabbed him in the throat, dividing his windpipe and killing him on the spot; then, as quietly, withdrew. The lady returning shortly afterwards, went to the bedside and tried to arouse her lover; "Get up," she cried; "why sleep you thus heavily? fie! have you upset the wine? What is all this wet?" Then she struck a light, and found that it was not wine, but blood; and her paramour lay dead before her. However, she was a strong-minded person, and did not waste any time in lamentations. Seeing or guessing the position of affairs, she proceeded to chop up the dead gentleman and to joint him carefully; after which she put the pieces into a large cooking-pot, filled it with water, and boiled him to a good rich broth. Next day she announced her intention of visiting her parents, and taking with her, as a birthday present for her mother, so she told her mother-in-law—a large cauldron of soup. On her way she took the opportunity of accidentally tipping the whole thing into the river, and thus, she flattered herself, all possibility of discovery was at an end. While at her parents' house she was rejoined by her husband and his mother, and there was a very merry dinner-party in honour of this happy reunion of husband and wife after such a long separation. After dinner the old folks called on Hwang for a story or a song. Hwang agreed; and, fixing his eyes upon the guilty woman, he recited in verse, the entire history—just as we have told it here—of her faithlessness. His allusions grew more pointed as he proceeded, until the lady, unable to bear it any longer, pleaded a sudden headache, and fled to her apartment. In her absence, Hwang told her parents all the truth; and the poor old couple, though heartbroken at the discovery of their daughter's wickedness, commended his moderation and prudence above a censure. On going upstairs, it was found that the wicked wife had hung herself; and her parents gave Hwang their youngest daughter to console him under his disappointment. Now this is a true story, and its moral is not far to find.—*Shanghai Courier and Gazette.*

JAPAN.

General Saigo has been appointed Vice-President of the Japanese Commission to the Centenary Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The Cremation grounds at Senji, Yedo have once more come into use in consequence of the withdrawal of the prohibition of this mode of disposing of the dead.

A native named Shozaburo, living at Yedo, has been fined 3 *yen* and 75 *sens* in commutation of fifty days' imprisonment for the offence of having failed to rescue his grand-step-mother (?) from a fire.

The news of the complete cession of Saghalien to Russia appears to be doubted in certain Japanese circles, and is even disputed by some of the native newspapers; but we are amply assured of its authenticity.

Fukuoka, who had received his appointment as *gikuan*, did not long exercise the functions of his office. The honorarium of 472 *yen* which he received on his resignation has been generously bestowed upon the poor of Yedo.

The *Hochi Shimbun* relates that a Japanese junk manned by 12 hands from the Yamaguchi *ken* was discovered in a sinking condition in mid ocean by an American merchant ship. The crew were taken from her and carried to San Francisco.

The *Hiroin Shimbun* remarks upon the eccentricity of some of the native provincial journals. One of these, issued at Nagasaki, has subjected itself to the censorship of the local authorities and may not be published until it has been submitted to the inspection of the Governor.

The *Hochi Shimbun* observes that the officials of the Kiobusho (department of religion) who have been recently engaged in a newspaper controversy with two of the native journals have enquired whether they were at liberty to continue their services to the department. The question has been referred for adjudication to the Superior Court.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is responsible for the statement that the chief provincial branch of the Mitsui Bank at Kioto has changed its designation to Mikoshi Noriyemou. Other and less important branch establishments have also, it states, dissolved their connection with the parent house, and this it attributes to their apprehension of being involved in the losses of the larger Bank.

Another photographer has, it seem, been punished for offering for sale specimens of the *carte-de-visite* of the Mikado and his Empress. Referring to the report that the portraits of the Imperial couple had been forwarded to Italy in order that they should be copied in oil, a writer in the *Hiroin Shimbun* expresses a hope that due care may be taken to prevent their republication on the continent of Europe.

The *Hochi Shimbun* relates that a parallel to the kidnapping which was lately reported at Kobe has just occurred in Yokohama, where a Japanese, from Yedo, has sold his child for four *yen*, in this case also to a Chinese. It is related that on his return to his house the unnatural father endeavoured to excuse his conduct to his wife. She her, however, placed the matter in the hands of the police.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, on the authority of private information from Osaka, states that the coinage of 5 *sen* pieces has amounted to 880,000 *yen* and of copper coinage to 550,000 *yen*, in all of a value of 1,430,000. On the other hand $1,366,000 of 1 *shin* (6.25 *sen*) notes of the paper emitted by the Daijokwan and Mimbusho are now in currency. There is thus, the writer thinks, a fair margin against over-issue in this particular instance.

Kakishi Mitsukuri, a younger son of the late president of the Meiroku Society, of Yedo, has for the second time gained a high prize for scholarship in his class, consisting of some fifty students, in the High School of Hartford, Connecticut. The family is prominent in educational achievements wherever it appears. Its members hold positions of distinction in Japan, and a brother of the young laborer in America is the recognized head of Japanese students in England, having already secured a scholarship at Cambridge.

The only question that now engages the attention of the Legation in St. Petersburg is the decision of the *Maria Luz* case, which is understood to be somewhat delayed in consequence of the irregular—and, presumably, accidental—introduction of a number of documents on the Peruvian side of the argument which had not previously been submitted to the consideration of the Japanese Government. These are to be transmitted to Japan, according to present arrangements, duly examined, and returned to Russia, after which the result of the arbitration will be pronounced.

The *Choja Shimbun* publishes the following copy of a Memorial which has been submitted to the *Genro-in* by Takatsuji and eleven other *Kadzoku*:—We recently submitted a memorial enquiring if those who had performed meritorious actions could claim admission to the rank of *Kadzoku*. But our memorial was returned with the remark that as the medals of honour had been struck there did not appear to be any necessity for taking this course. Had the reply been to the effect that our memorial was unnecessary we should have had nothing further to urge upon the subject; but when we are told that such reply is unnecessary *because* medals have been prepared we are tempted to ask still further:—Have not these medals been suggested by the customs of the kingdoms of Europe where medals and titles are distributed to the meritorious? The following five titles, for example, are bestowed in England: Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron; again Baronet and Knight of the Garter. However, it would seem to us that medals may be granted and titles of nobility conferred as well, and we confess we do not understand the answer which we have received. But if, in reply to his enquiry, we are told that such rewards as titles are not deemed necessary in cases where medals are granted, the intentions of the Government will be more clear to us.—*Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.*

We are informed that among the passengers by the *Capron Maru*, from Iturup to Hakodate, were four Americans, who were left on the island in the autumn of 1874 by the schooner *Otsego* of San Francisco. It is asserted that they were left at the north-east end of the island to hunt, and that the vessel was to call there for them within a specified time, which had expired. An investigation into the causes of their being found hunting in Japanese territory, where they had no right to be, will be held before the U. S. Consul at Hakodate.—*Japan Herald.*

Kazoku Satake Yoshinaga has offered 1,000 *yen* to Tokio *Fu*, for the construction of a school in the vicinity of his residence; and *Kazoku* Date Munenori offers 100 *yen* for a similar object.

A school is being constructed on Kokubudai, Shimosa. The place is noted as being the site of the battle-fields of Satomi and Hojo, and from its summit may be seen Nikko, Tsukuba, Fuji, and other celebrated mountains and hills; besides the great Tone gawa and its affluents.—*Japan Gazette.*

TRIAL OF A NEW JAPANESE TORPEDO-BOAT.

After one or two postponements which were unavoidable, the trial of the Torpedo-Boat built for the Japanese Government by Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson, from the designs of Mr. E. H. Boynton, has taken place, at the Government Arsenal, Yokoska. The Lighthouse Tender *Thabor* left Yokohama for the Arsenal on the morning of the 3rd inst. having on board several of the *Sangi*, officials of the Naval and War Departments and other distinguished personages.

The weather was very unfavourable for the trial, which took place shortly after one o'clock. It was proposed to test the capabilities of the invention on a raft which had been moored some three quarters of a mile or more from the dry-dock, where the steam-launch lay from the deck of which the inventor in person directed the operations and guided the little craft on her errand of destruction. We gave some particulars of her construction at the time of her launch, and here it may be sufficient to say that she is a decked boat containing a pair of powerful little engines, driving a screw which propels her at a fair rate of speed. The boiler, or rather steam-chest, is charged from a steam-tender which accompanies her, the whole process of starting, stopping, and reversing the engines, and of steering the boat, being directed by the operator from the tender by means of electricity passing through wires connecting the two vessels, thus dispensing with the necessity of employing any one on board, on a mission so dangerous. The working of the Torpedo-Boat was every thing that could be desired, and proof was given that the theories of the inventor were no mere chimeras. It was kept under perfect control, and made to go in any required direction. The raft was not blown-up, and thus the primary object of the trial was not accomplished; but the failure (if failure it can be called) resulted from the mistake of the operator in attempting to guide a lowlying vessel towards an object on the level of the water, from a basis of operations only two or three feet above it. The consequence was that when the boat had proceeded a distance of about a mile, though distinctly visible to those on board the *Thabor*, she was lost sight of by the operator, when she was within two hundred yards of the raft—and he then commenced feeling about, sending her in all directions, in the hope of striking the object at which he aimed. This he failed to do, but the failure is by no means a disheartening one, as had Mr. Boynton been placed on a higher elevation, or been operating against a body as large as it is intended the boat shall work, there can be little doubt—in view of the admirable control which she seemed to be under—that the affair would have been crowned with entire success. The Japanese officials present expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the qualities of the vessel.

The experiment was considered by many a failure, because the boat did not accomplish what was promised for it. But this arose from exceptional circumstances, the conditions being somewhat unfavourable, and it is hoped that at a further trial which is to take place shortly, the results obtained may be entirely satisfactory.—*Japan Gazette.*

A JAPANESE WRITER ON THE STUDY OF DEAD LANGUAGES.

The following translation from the *Hochi Shimbun*, a Japanese native paper, is cut from the *Japan Mail*:—

Words are used for expressing thoughts and letters for writing words. A language may be more or less pure; it is sufficient if it answers the purposes of the place and time at which it is used. The study of an ancient or foreign language should be pursued as an adjunct to practical education, but at present the younger generation do not observe a correct order in their studies, and are pursuing the study of ancient or foreign languages for their own sakes, which appears to us very pernicious. But this is not the worst. Whatever be the country, the clergy always cling to some ancient language. This love of antiquity is a fault inherent in them, but among all their loves there is none so absurd as the liking for ancient languages. The Brahmins of India revere Sanscrit, and declare that as it was created by Brahma it is adorable. We have heard that the language of India has undergone changes, but the reverence for it in its most ancient form has not ceased, and the Brahmins think it sinful to print Sanscrit, and when they write it they do so with styles on palm-leaves, the few printed Sanscrit books which we now see having been printed by foreigners, Europeans or Americans, and not by the Hindoos. When the clergy of the *Himitsu ha* (mysterious sect of Buddhists) teach Sanscrit, they separate themselves from the world for the sacred rights of the holy fire, which they may have derived from the sun-worship of the Persians, though nothing remains of it but the lower forms of its rites. Our Shingakusha (Shinto clergy) and Wanakusha (Japanese archæologists) say that Japan is a "word country," a saying directed against the Chinese, apparently in ignorance of the fact that there is not a country in the world which has not words. From this we can infer what ignorant people they are. They study dead languages and are now trying to bring them into vogue, not caring whether they are understood or not, so that all words of prayer and praise are offered up in them. It has lately been the fashion to deify those who have died in modern times, and prayers and praises are offered up to them in languages long since dead and buried, and therefore not only incomprehensible to the worshippers, but actually also to those to whom the prayers are addressed!

A Wagakusha by the name of Hirata has published a work on the letters of Japan, and states that the characters existed at the time of our mythology, and some of his scholars say that they are desirous of writing our ancient history with the *Jin-dai-moji* (letters of the mythological ages). Truly, there is much ridiculous ignorance in the world.

If we look at Christianity we find that both the Old and New Testaments which, were originally written in Hebrew and Greek, were, in the early ages, translated into Latin. The obstinate clergy of the Roman Catholic religion will not permit these to be translated into any other language from Latin, and say that Latin is a good and holy language, and that it was by the power of the Almighty that the Scriptures were translated into that language. They do not permit them to be read in a common-place way, though it is impossible to know whether this is the dictate of folly or cunning. The Protestants at first translated them into German, and then translations into English were also made, since when they have been translated into many languages and all are permitted to read them. We have recently seen some portions which have been translated into our own tongue, though we do not know by whom, but as the Roman Catholics do not permit of their being translated, we presume it has been done by the Protestants. Greatly to our astonishment they are composed in our language in the same fashion as the prayers and praises of the Shintoists. Does every one become ignorant who comes out to an ignorant country? This cannot always be so, for some of the books which we know to have been published by the Greek and Roman Catholic churchmen are written in our modern tongue. It seems to us to be killing the living Bible to translate it into a dead language. The Buddhist book of Shaka's doctrines was not composed in Sanscrit. Shaka preached in Pali, a language which was universally used by the people of Makata. Shaka did not write himself. It was his disciples who compiled the sayings of their master after his death. These books then came from further India through Thibet into China, and were translated into these several languages, and the reason why we did not ourselves translate them when they came here is that we read and understood Chinese writings. Although we use the Chinese mode of writing, still our respective grammars differ so widely that it cannot be read currently. The nouns and adjectives may be read according to the Chinese pronunciation, but verbs and adverbs must be pronounced in our own language, and this has become our mode of reading Chinese. But the Buddhists read it straight, without any such accommodation, and the consequence is that neither render nor hearer understand a word of the passage which is being read. This is quite different to what is usually done by the Japanese. Young Buddhist scholars will continue reading for many years without knowing in the least what they have been reading. If the Buddhists have no time to translate these books into our tongue, they should teach the reading of Chinese according to the customary method, and their scholars would not only make some progress, but also acquire some interest in their studies. But if they *must* keep to an ancient language and nothing else, it would be better for them to go to India and acquire the real books and read them. *Namu ami dabuts* is according to the pronunciation of the Sanscrit. And it is not only the Buddhists who use such old words, for in the Old and New Testaments, which have been translated into many languages, we have the words Jehovah, Amen, &c., which remain the same, so that if there are any words for which equivalents cannot be found, there is no absolute necessity for finding them. Judging from the foregoing, we think that should the Shintoists be desirous of using some old words a mixture of a few of them only would be sufficient.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER "AMELIA" NEAR THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the brig *Nautilus*, from Tahiti, we have accounts of the total loss of the Tahitian schooner *Amelia*, Captain Goltz, 70 tons register, and the major portion of her cargo. The vessel, after having taken a partial load on board at Papeete, sailed from thence on March 14th for Huahine, one of the Society Islands, to complete cargo. She arrived at that island, took in the balance of her load, and sailed from thence for this port with a full cargo, composed principally of oranges and fungus. Shortly after leaving the island the wind died away and the schooner was driven by the force of the waves upon one of the many reefs in the vicinity of this group of islands. The crew succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, but the vessel proved a total loss. A part of the cargo drifted ashore and was saved. This makes the second vessel this season, engaged in the fruit carrying trade between the Society Islands and this port, whose total loss we have chronicled, the other being the schooner *Margaret Crockard*. The *Amelia* has figured in various positions in different parts of the world. Originally she belonged to an English nobleman, who used her for yachting purposes, and at that time she was celebrated throughout Europe for her speed. At the grand international race, in which the American yacht *America* proved the victor, the *Amelia* was a competitor. Later she was employed in the pilot service in Melbourne. Her last owners were residents of Papeete, who purchased her for the fruiting service.—*S. F. Examiner.*

MR. GLADSTONE ON AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone, declining the invitation to the recent banquet at Lexington, appears in the American papers:—

London, March 8th, 1875.—Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive the letter in which you convey to me a very warm and courteous invitation to attend the banquet which it is proposed to hold at Lexington in commemoration of the attainment of the independence of the United States of America. The circumstances of the war that yielded that result, the principles it illustrates, and the remarkable powers and characters of the principal men who took part, whether as soldiers or civilians, in the struggle, have always invested it with a peculiar interest in my eyes, quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves. On account of these features, that war and its accompaniments seem to me to constitute one of the most instructive chapters of modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to younger men as subjects of especial study. With these views I need not say how far I am from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea, even with the present admirable communication, for the purpose of attendance. The present time happens to be for me, independently of my attendance in Parliament, one of very urgent occupations which I am not at liberty to put aside. But I earnestly hope, and I cannot doubt, that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion. In a retrospective view of the eventful period, my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with impartiality. I do not think they

A VISITOR FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO ENGLAND.

The President of the Transvaal Republic, who arrived in England on the 6th May by the Donald Currie line of Cape Mail steamers, visits Europe partly for the benefit of his health, which the voyage has already much improved, and also in order to raise a national loan for the construction of a railway to connect the Transvaal with the coast at or about Delagoa Bay. This scheme, in connection with the opening of steam communication to the coast, is regarded in South Africa as a forerunner of great changes in the fortunes of the Transvaal. The tendency of President Burgers's policy may be learned from an address which he made to the youths of Uitenhage before leaving. He told them that "the great dream of their lives should be South Africa united into one great State." The President has already received an invitation to visit the Earl and Countess of Derby. President Burgers brings with him specimens of the great mineral wealth of the Transvaal Republic—a country which, through its want of seaports, is yet but little known. Among these specimens is a magnificent nugget of gold which weighs ten pounds, also some samples of steam coal, a portion of which has been tested and found about equal to the best Welsh. Mr. Donald Currie received the president on his landing, and subsequently took him in a steam yacht round the harbour of Plymouth and Devonport, and over the naval and military establishments.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MATERIAL WEALTH OF FRANCE.

Notwithstanding her unparalleled disasters and the long unsatisfactory political situation that followed, France is nine more on the road to fortune; in spite of all drawbacks, her marvellous resources persist in demonstrating the irresistible recuperative power of the country. Rarely has a year given prospects more favourable than the present one. The Revenue of the first quarter of 1875 shows an increase of twelve millions of francs over the estimates, and eight millions more than the revenue of the same period last year. As regards Paris, which has been a great sufferer, the Customs returns for the quarter also present a marked augmentation. The railway traffic returns are likewise rising, and on some lines the increase is as much as sixteen per cent. The Saving bank returns show that the small towns and villages are buying as much as 600,000 francs de *rentes* per week. It is clear, from these symptoms, that France is becoming once more herself again, that she has almost repaired the material losses of the war, and that if she enjoys peace at home and abroad, she will again astonish Europe by her prosperity. M. Paul-Leroy-Beaulieu, alluding in the *Débats* to the not ove promising tableau, says:—"Thus, in five years, in spite of our military disasters, the payment of the indemnity, and the weight of taxes, the production of France has increased at an extraordinary rate, and it may be said that all branches of trade and agriculture have participated in the development. What would be the riches of the country if it could escape the periodical catastrophes which prevent its progress! The past does not belong to us, but the future does. With a political and commercial *régime* of a liberal character, and with a wise financial administration, it might be said that the development of our prosperity would know no bounds." Of course, the Republican party endeavour to make political capital out of the reviving condition of the country; they say it is all owing to their beloved form of Government, in the same way as the Bonapartists contend that the halcyon days before the war were all due to the Empire; the latter party are naturally annoyed to find trade and commerce again flourishing under a Republic.

THE BARODA PROCLAMATION.

The *Spectator* is of opinion "it was perfectly open to Lord Northbrook, if he thought it prudent, to say he agreed with the Europeans and disagreed with the natives, or to say he trusted the Europeans and distrusted the natives, but it was not open to him to act as if the Europeans formed the whole Commission. He had made his jury bilingual of his own accord. Lord Northbrook will, of course, be able to plead political reasons for his action of which we can take no account, and there is little probability that Parliament will override a final decision which must, we presume, have been supported here; but it is greatly to be regretted that he did not act either on one policy or the other,—that he did not either remove the Guikwar on his own judgment as a political act, or, if he preferred to try him, did not accept the consequences of that trial's result, however deplorable they might have been. Either course would have looked strong, and want of strength is the want most to be dreaded in the government of India. As it is, the two systems of administration, the English and the autocratic, have clashed violently, to the discredit of both. The Guikwar has been tried without having the benefit of a trial, and has been removed just at the moment when the beneficial effect of removal is spoiled by its apparent injustice. An immensely strong act has been made to seem a weak one, and a bad Prince thrown into the position of an oppressed victim. It is fortunate for British credit that the Government has foreseen some of these consequences, and has exerted itself to remove, with jealous care, all ground for a suspicion of self-interest. It has not only not annexed, but has not even assumed the temporary government of the country. It has allowed the widow of the last Guikwar to adopt any one of the Herdaman family she and the Viceroy may approve—the last qualification being usual, and intended to avert any unpopular or dangerous selection—and has nominated a native instead of a Hindoo Regent. Madhava Rao has been tested in Travancore, and will administer Baroda as Salar Jung administers Hyderabad, that is, as wise native Sovereigns—not as wise English officials—administer their territories. Every native Prince will see that his dominions are not coveted—for Baroda, though not the 'Power' some Englishmen imagine, as a revenue-producing Province would be worth having—and every native will perceive that the highest career but one is open to his ambition." The *Saturday Review* says:—"That, in one sense, substantial justice has been done is no doubt true. That the Guikwar was not fit to rule was true at the date of the proclamation, and it was equally true last year when Lord Northbrook left him to rule for a fixed period of probation. But it is very unpleasant, while speaking of the Indian Government, to have to fall back upon its dolce substantial justice. It ought not only to arrive at right end, but to arrive at it by defensible and intelligible means. Why this is important, both as regards the Indian public, that it may acquiesce as under a rule of right-doing, and as regards the English public, that it may retain the unimpaired confidence in its statesmen which prevents its interfering in Indian administration, it cannot be necessary to set forth in detail. Lord Northbrook's mode of arriving at substantial justice does not seem to have that character of simplicity, frankness, and directness which ought to mark the acts of a Viceroy. Nor is it to be concealed that this Baroda investigation and its results reveal to us one of the greatest difficulties which we have to face in governing India. We do not like to exclude natives, and especially natives of character and position, from helping us to govern, but we cannot make up our minds what real assistance they can be supposed to give us. Are they fit to exercise anything like judicial functions? To avoid saying that they are not, three eminent natives were placed on the Baroda Commission, and their presence was intended to mark their impartiality, and our confidence in their capacity and integrity. But, as it happened, the evidence which seemed conclusive to three Englishmen seemed inconclusive to them. The Englishmen selected were chosen because they seemed to Lord Northbrook as likely to form a correct judgment as any that could be found. Either they were wrong in their conclusions or they were right. If they were wrong, it is difficult to see why we should believe that Englishmen, as a rule, administer what really is justice in India. If they were right, their native colleagues must have erred either because they were incapable of appreciating the bearing of evidence, or because they were, however unconsciously, biassed by a tenderness for a native Prince. So far as the summary of the proclamation enables us to judge, Lord Northbrook thought the native Commissioners were wrong. He did not say so, but he acted as if they were wrong. Whether this was a wise mode of at once sparing their feelings and yet of doing substantial justice must be left to the decisions of those whose practical experience enables them to appreciate what the feelings of eminent natives are really likely to be. But the result remains, when we want to arrive at substantial justice we may have often to deprive ourselves of the assistance of natives, or show that, if it is given, we do not put a very high estimate on its value."

A QUICK COURTSHIP.

A young lady was on a visit with friends in Scotland, and went with them to a concert. She attracted great attention from a gentleman sitting behind her, who spoke not a word, of course, but followed the party home, and next day called. The lady of the house told him he was importinent, refused to allow him to speak to her young charge, and was so greatly alarmed by the gentleman's terrible earnestness and pertinacity that next day she sent the young lady home to her friends, for fear of the consequences. She was naturally apprehensive lest she should incur responsibility in so serious a matter. Next day the gentleman called again with an introduction, but found the bird flown. He obtained the young lady's address, however, followed her to London, sought out her friends, made himself agreeable to her, and in three days asked for her hand in marriage. "Oh, dear, no!" said the parents. "This is much too abrupt a proposal; much too short an acquaintance." "It cannot be longer," replied the ardent yet business-like suitor. "I am in the Indian Civil Service" (as indeed, he had told them already). "My leave of absence expires in three weeks. I must be off then and mean to take back a wife—your daughter if you will give her to me." What could the answer be to this speedy wooing? Justifications of the speed and almost peremptoriness of it were not wanting; the suitor's references were satisfactory; his social position was good; the young lady was not loth; and, to make a long story short, the twain were made one in a West-end church.

THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.

Lieutenant Conder, R.E., the officer in charge of the survey of Palestine, reports the recent discovery of the city and cave of Adullam. M. Clermont Ganneau found last year the name of Ayd el Mieh attached to a ruin in the "Shephelah," a low country of Judah. The spot has now been visited and thoroughly examined by the survey party, the conclusion arrived at being that it is the veritable site of Adullam. If this be agreed upon, fresh light will be thrown on the principal scenes of David's outlaw life. Ayd el Mieh is placed in a commanding position in the presumed Valley of Elah, where David killed Goliath, and in which the Philistines always had, unless barred by strongholds such as this, an open highway, a mile broad, up which they could make their forays on the fertile corn-land of Judah. It lies half-way between Socoh and Krilah, and about eight miles north-east of Beit Jibrins. The ruins comprise the usual confused remains of dwellings, with wells still open, aqueducts, tombs, hill terraces for cultivation, and rock fortification. Without the walls and on both sides of the valley are a series of caves, still used as dwelling-places or stables, in which abundant room might be found for David and his followers. Photographs have been taken by Lieutenant Kitchener (who has succeeded the late Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake in the survey), and doubtless the ruins will be sketched and planned by Lieutenant Conder. The district in which the party are now engaged has yielded an abundant harvest of Biblical names, the list of those recovered by the expedition in this neighbourhood exceeding in number all those found by previous travellers together—a fact illustrative of the value of systematic research.—*Times.*

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The *Times* observes that the vast regions over which Sir George Bowen's constitutional sway has extended are, indeed, a possession of which any empire might be proud. Look in what direction we will, throughout the Australian group of colonies, the prospect is everywhere encouraging. We see a growing nation, or rather cluster of nations, each of them already in advance of the smaller States of Europe, and making up together a really great and formidable Power. They are growing fast in wealth and population and intelligence. They are well governed, and are contented under a system which allows them a principal share in the control of their own destinies. In fact, they possess or are on the road to attain everything that is a proof and cause of national prosperity; and they are not ungrateful to the mother country, to whose fostering care they ascribe, with truth, a great portion of their blessings. A love for England, a genuine loyalty to the British Crown, and a sense of mutual interest are the light bonds which at present unite them with ourselves and with one another, and, whatever new form these may take, it is not in the nature of things that such a yoke should be easily broken or cast aside. They are not likely to desert us willingly, and we ourselves shall be most unwilling to throw them off.

The *Post* holds that the further our dominion in the Southern Seas extends, with an ever-increasing white population of European descent, the greater becomes our national strength, not only in the present, but still more so in the future; for, as was well observed by Sir George Bowen, we may look forward at the end of this century to there being nearly as large a white population in the colonies as there will be in the United Kingdom itself.

The National Debt of the United States amounted on the 1st of May, according to the official monthly statement, to 2,131,309,431 dols. This shows a decrease during April of 2,325,346 dols.

The Norwegian Storthing has rejected by a considerable majority all proposals for the introduction of civil marriage, whether compulsory or permissive; even in cases where the persons marrying are of different religious beliefs.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per P.M.S.S. *Great Republic*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

FOR YOKOHAMA.—114 bags Beans, 2,204 bags Sugar, 40 cases Castor Oil, 100 cases Glass, 2,791 pkgs. Sundries, and 2 pkgs. Treasure, $7,058.32.

FOR HIOGO.—200 cases Glassware.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—890 bags Coffee, 740 bales Hemp, 97 packages Tea, 70 boxes prepared Opium, 2 pkgs. Persian Opium, 2 pkgs. Patna Opium, 500 bags Rice, 95 bales Grain Sacks, 20 bales Gunny Bags, 1 case Silks, and 1,529 pkgs. Sundries.

FOR CALLAO.—16 pkgs. Patna Opium, and 5 cases Silks.

FOR ACAJUTLA.—1 case Silks.

FOR SAN JOZE DE GUATEMALA.—2 cases Silks.

FOR NEW YORK.—10 pkgs. Merchandise, 21 boxes Silk, and 25 boxes Vermilion.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand,	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/1½ to 4/1¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 227½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 237½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—$27 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$825 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$194 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$490 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$142 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$160 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—1 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 72 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

SALES OF JUNE 17TH, 1875.

Bampas, 5 bags, at $34.50, by Kwong-lock-wo to travelling trader.

Japan Camphor, 30 tubs, at $10.50, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 30 cases, at $47.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.50, by Hop-ting to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.45, by Hopting to local trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $9.80, by Hopting to travelling trader.

Cardamons, (inferior), 10 bags, at $21.00, by Yee-chong-tai to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
Do.	Denbighshire	Williams	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sh. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Osaka	Lows	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
SAN FRANCISCO	Hollander	Van der Eb	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 5th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Zambesi (str.)	Oates		P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do. AND BOMBAY	Adria (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., daylight.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Singapore (str.)	Peake	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do. LONDON, &c.	Galatea (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	On 26th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Balbina	Miranda	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lizarza	Lizarza	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Oceano	M. Arechavala	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch
Do.	Leyte (str.)	Zubiarquirre	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-day, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Venetia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
Do. AND AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.

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ARE now SHOWING in such Department a New and Varied Assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

suitable for SUMMER WEAR,

COMPRISING:—

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in SILK and WOOL POPLIN.

Light Fancy MOHAIRS.

Figured and Plain Japanese POPLINS.

ALPACAS.

Figured TUSSORE CLOTHS.

Black Fancy GRENADINES.

White Do. Do.

Colored GAUZES.

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Striped and Checked ORGANDIS.

WASHING MATERIALS for Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c., in Printed LINENS.

French PERCALES.

Striped and Embroidered GALATEA CLOTHS.

Satin Striped and Check CAMBRICS.

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Figured BRILLIANTES.

TUSSORE CLOTHS.

LINEN LAWNS.

Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.

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Striped LAWNS.

Also Ready-made, a large Assortment of EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in all the new WASHING MATERIALS, guaranteed fast Colors, which will be found most suitable for this Climate.

The Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's UNTRIMMED STRAW and CHIP HATS.

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Black Lace and White Shetland SHAWLS.

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Book MUSLIN REGISTERED PANIER SKIRTS, POLONAISES, JACKETS, and TUNICS.

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Ready-made MORNING WRAPPERS in French CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTES, and French LAWNS.

A large Stock of FANCY LINEN SETS, COLLARETTES, Real LACE RUFFLE COLLARS and BEADED FICHUS.

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SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.

Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English, to communicate, *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

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Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

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THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"LEYTE,"

Captain Zubiarquirre, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,

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FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

13d 876 Hongkong, 7th June, 1875.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ADRIA"

will leave for the above places at daylight on SUNDAY, the 20th current, instead of at the time previously notified.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 17th June, 1875. [3d 939

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

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will be despatched on or about the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

931 Hongkong, 15th June, 1875.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Steamship

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Agent.

tf 910 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

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tf 904 Hongkong, 10th June, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

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will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Venetia* with the next English mails.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 7th June, 1875. [877

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VENETIA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mails.

A. McIVER.

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 7th June, 1875. [878

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"OSAKA,"

Lowe, Master, will load a General Cargo here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 924 Hongkong, 14th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

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"OCEANO,"

M. Arechavala, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 918 Hongkong, 12th June, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 Dutch Bark

"HOLLANDER,"

Van der Eb, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

894 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR LONDON,

To follow the "Denbighshire."

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE,"

Malcolm, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON.

OR

DEACON & Co.,

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tf 862 Hongkong, 4th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

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"BALBINA,"

Captain Miranda, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 714 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Barque

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Williams, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

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tf 898 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ZAMBESI*," Captain CATES, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 19th June, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *via* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 18th June.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA AND OVERLAND, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CITY OF PEKING*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA and OVERLAND.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 24th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 25th June, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

O. BERTRAND,

Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 5th July, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 4th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1875.

SAM SHING,

OF No. 102, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

(*A few doors to the Eastward of Stag Hotel,*)

OFFERS for Sale a large assortment of JAPANESE CURIOS, LACQUERED and PORCELAIN WARE, recently imported, and of the newest styles, all of which will be sold at

EXTREMELY MODERATE RATES.

Every advantage granted to Shippers and other Buyers of large quantities.

1m 813 Hongkong, 27th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Manila.—Per *Leyte*, to-day, the 18th instant,

Extracts.

BERRYING.

On one dewy autumn morning—
Oh! it fate, or what you will—
Half a score of lads and maidens
Went a-berrying o'er the hill.
And it somehow chanced that Kitty—
Pretty little Kitty Lee,
Just the sweetest little fairy—
Picked from the same bush as me.

And the juicy berries crimsoned
Kitty's little finger-tips,
Till they matched in wily richness
The wild crimson of her lips.
And the rippling sunshine, mingling
With the soft autumnal air,
Netted with their fairy fingers
Golden meshes in her hair.

Filmy lace and sky blue ribbons,
Like a halo round her float,
With the daintiest-little ruffles
Running round her snowy throat.
And her smile—ah, how it thrilled me
With a tender, happy awe;
Oh, she is the sweetest fairy
That you ever, ever saw.

"Nonsense?" Ah, you never saw her.
Or you would have wished with me
That you were a ripened berry,
To be picked by Kitty Lee!
But what use to tell the story?
You have guessed it long ago;
Little wish I—yes she, I wonder,
Glad as I that it is so?

"Thought I knew the sex?" Ah, yes; but
I had never then, you see,
Rambled through the new-mown meadows,
Berrying with Kitty Lee.
Should this meet the eye of any
Just such self-conceited chums,
Take my warning—never venture
Out a-berrying with the girls!

HOW TO CHECK POLYGAMY.

Khabil Pasha claims, says one of his friends, who has just returned from Constantinople, that he has discovered a means of suppressing polygamy in the East. "It is a very simple matter," he says, 'Every good Mussulman has a right to four wives; well, I will have a decree passed that will oblige the husband to take the mother-in-law with them, and you will see what will become of polygamy."

OLD MAIDS.

The fear of being an old maid has driven many a woman to make an ill-advised match, thus dooming herself to a life of unspeakable misery. Marriage is an excellent thing if entered into by the proper parties under suitable circumstances; but it does not necessarily follow that it is always a state of bliss. There is no disgrace in being an old maid, and it is high time the notion that there is anything derogatory in it should be exploded.

CARLISLE HOUSE, SOHO-SQUARE.

Towards the close of the last century it was tenanted by the celebrated Mrs. Cornelys, who turned it into a place of resort for masked balls and other fashionable amusements. Her assemblies were at one time the rage of the town, but she was in the end ruined by her extravagance. Hither "the quality" repaired in large numbers, although the morality of the place was rather questionable. Among the lady's chief patrons were the eccentric Duke of Queensberry ("Old Q.") and the notorious Duchess of Kingston, and especially on one occasion in that of Iphigenia, "in a state almost ready," as Horace Walpole slily remarks, "for the sacrifice." There is a scarce print of the duchess in this character, which shows rather a deficiency of dress. It was at one of Mrs. Cornelys' masquerades that the beautiful daughter of a peer wore the costume of an Indian princess, three black girls bearing her train, a canopy held over her head by two negro boys, and her dress covered with jewels worth £100,000.

Death, in a white sarcud, bearing its own coffin and epitaph; Lady Augusta Stuart as a Vestal; the Duke of Gloucester, in an old English habit, with a star on his cloak; and the Duke of Devonshire, "who was very fine, but in no particular character"—all these, and others, passed through her rooms; yet before many years had gone by Mrs. Cornelys was selling asses' milk at Knightsbridge, and in 1797 she died in the Fleet Prison, forming schemes to the very last for retrieving her broken fortunes.

Attempts were unsuccessfully made to keep up the festivities of Carlisle-house; but "Almack's" drew away the great, and the square gradually declined in the world—from fashion to philosophy, from artists to tradesmen, from shops to hospitals—until at length its lowest depth seems to have been reached.—*Cassell's Old and New London.*

THE DEMAND FOR SYMPATHY.

All nature has some hidden source of fellowship; she, as Wordsworth says, "never did betray the heart that worshipped her;" and we feel this so strongly that we own that we are not disposed to laugh at that quaint suggestion of Father Noyes and his fellow-worshippers in America, that the very apple-trees in the orchards know when they are tended and praised and cared for. Of this we are sure, that sentient nature demands all sympathy. And it is essentially necessary at home. There, at least, is an unusual demand for it. The father or mother who withholds it from children is short-sighted and unwise. Foolish and evanescent their griefs may be, but they are not less real. Rather are they the more poignant, since in this life the vain shows of things dominate over the realities. Hence the more reason that a ready sympathy should explain them, and that we who are accustomed to life should lift the veil and strip the mask from the idol which terrifies the child. Enter into your son's feelings, and speak peace to your daughter's heart. Be something more than the head of your family and a severe judge. There is no revolution but that within your own heart that will lay low the despotism of a parent and make it into the limited monarchy of a father and a friend. Nor, as the child grows up, will it need less wise counsel and true sympathy. Half the quarrels between husband and wife, no less than between father and son, mother and daughter, arise from the withholding of this precious peace-maker, this wise counsellor, which springs from a gentle and an understanding heart. "He did not feel with me—he did not understand me. He never tried to put himself in my place." How often are these words uttered sadly and bitterly! Nor, as we go on in life, do we need sympathy less. We must seek for love and appreciation in our brothers' hearts. If they seek not to understand us, how shall nobler and more distant beings do so? In the struggle of life, the hero and the coward, the conqueror and the conquered, need sympathy equally. Let the wife especially erect herself above the mere plaything of a youthful affection, demanding continual courtship, and, with interest enter into her husband's pursuits, and sympathise with his many trials, which no man is free from. It is in the struggle of life, which frets and worries, insensibly wearing away our better feelings—in the disappointments of legitimate aims, in the gathering weakness of resolve and hope and faith which years bring with them, in the daily obliteration of some noble resolve—that man's trials lie. The best of us often doubts, and no doubt often hates himself, gives way to despondency, and becomes a prey to melancholy. The strongest of us needs some support, some good word in season which shall cheer us on the way, and the wise woman will be ready to give us well as to receive sympathy. There are wives, unfortunately, who put down every trouble to a man's own fault, and to whose stony bosoms one might as well apply for sympathy as for warmth to an iceberg.—*The Better Self; Essays for Home Life. By Hain Friswell.*

MODESTY.

Nothing is more amiable than true modesty, and nothing more contemptible than that which is false. The one guards virtue, the other betrays it. True modesty is also ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to right reason; false modesty is ashamed to do anything that is opposed to the humour of those with whom the individual converses. True modesty avoids everything that is criminal; false modesty everything that is unfashionable.

A FRENCH JUDGMENT ON EARL RUSSELL.

M. Auguste Laugel thus concludes an interesting article on Earl Russell in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:—"Disdaining fortune, Lord Russell has devoted all his life, all his energies, to public affairs; he has loved his country with perhaps too jealous a love, but he has always seen in the cause of England that of justice and liberty. He has loved literature, and one of the pleasures of his old age is to repeat to his children the poems with which his memory is stored. He has preserved in his manners a little of that rustic simplicity which has always distinguished the English *grand seigneur* from the courtier. There is something imposing in his aspect; in his rigidity, in his awkwardness there is nothing of the perfidious art of some of his contemporaries. Even when he contradicts himself he is still sincere. He will remain one of the most original types of that strong English aristocracy which has been able to maintain its pre-eminence over a people greedy of liberty, and to compel the most powerful monarchies to take it into account."

VILLAGE SCENE IN SWITZERLAND.

As I had loitered for some time on the banks of the young Rhine, and of its affluent, the evening was closing in when I returned to Dissentis. As I passed up the main street I overtook the female swineherd of the place bringing home for the night the pigs of Dissentis. There were four or five score of them. She herself brought up the procession that none might loiter behind. She had been tending them all day in the ravine just mentioned, which was incapable of cultivation, and on some stony irreclaimable waste land on the Rhine bank. Each porker knew his own home in the town. Some ran on in advance of the herd to get as soon as possible to the supper they knew would be ready for them. Some did not separate themselves from the herd till they had arrived at the familiar door. These more quiet-minded members of the herd probably had no expectation of a supper prepared for them, and were, therefore, still thinking of the grassy pasture from which they had just been driven off. The swine were followed, at no great interval, by the goats, with stiffly distended udders. They, too, dispersed themselves in the same fashion, from the desire to be promptly relieved of their burden. After the goats, last of all, came the deliberately stepping, sober-minded cows. The tinkling of their bells was heard over the whole of the little town. In a few minutes the streets were cleared: every man, woman, and child appeared to have followed the animals into the houses to give them their supper, or to draw the milk from them, as the case might be; or at all events to bed them for the night. Thus do these hard-pressed peasants from their earliest years learn to treat their dumb associates kindly, almost as if they were members of the family, to the support of which they so largely contribute. There can be few people in Dissentis who do not begin and end each day in company with them. How familiar must they be with the ways and the wants of the egoistic pig, of the self-asserting, restless goat, and of the gentle, patient cow! The book of nature, too, is always open before them, and they are ever interested students of its pages. From hour to hour they observe the changes of the heavens, and consider what they import, for to them they import a great deal. How their little crops, too, are looking they note day by day, for the time that will be allowed for bringing them to maturity will be so short, that the loss of sunshine for a few days causes some anxious thoughts. This dependence upon, and close contact with, nature is a large ingredient in their education.—*A Walk in the Grisons.*

GETTING A RIDE.

THE ARCADIAN BOY WITH A BROAD WHITE FOREHEAD AND A SOFT BROWN EYE.

Young Coville was out looking for a ride Friday afternoon. He had his sled with him, and he wanted to fasten it to a horse-sleigh. An opportunity finally presented itself. It was a farmer who was driving, and he had two good horses. His son sat in the back of the sleigh, watching the various village boys. He was a pale boy, with a broad forehead and a soft brown eye. No one can read character as well as children, and when Master Coville looked into the open countenance of the farmer lad, he put after the sleigh with all his might, and catching up to it, threw himself on the tail-board, keeping his eye firmly fixed on the farmer boy. Then the farmer boy suggested that young Coville get on his own sled and he would hold the rope for a little way. The offer was accepted at once, and Master Coville mounted his own sled, where he rode in triumph, to the envy of every boy he passed. Getting toward the suburbs, the farmer, who was quite deaf, hurried forward his horses, and Master Coville tried to look ahead without smiling; but it was impossible, the speed was so exhilarating. When the party got by Granville avenue young Coville told the farmer boy that he guessed he'd be going back, and if he'd kindly drop the rope he'd confer a favor. The farmer boy smiled a rural smile, but didn't relax his hold on the rope. Young Coville smiled too, but rather feebly, and again repeated the request. But the soft brown eye was musing, and the rope still remained in the owner's grasp. Young Coville began to look scared. It was after five o'clock, and would be dark in an hour, and here he was sailing out into the country at the rate of five miles an hour.

"Let go of there, why don't you?" he asked.

The farmer boy smiled—one of those blossoming smiles which told of green dells and moss-fringed brooks.

"If you don't let go of that rope I'll just get into that sleigh and mash yer darned old snoot!" suggested young Coville, which was a very imprudent statement in view of the fact that every muscle was engaged in keeping his seat.

But the farmer lad did not let go. He kept his hold of the rope, and kept up the smiles, the waving grain and blooming daisy smiles.

"Oh, I'll make you laugh on the other side of your mouth if you don't let go of that rope," shouted young Coville, as he saw the paved sidewalks give way to foot-paths, and gardens dissolve into broad, snow-clad fields.

On they went, the farmer lad smiling so beautifully, and young Coville grating his teeth, and shouting the awful things he would do in the future.

About four miles out of town, and as they were passing through a heavy wood, the farmer boy smiled a broad smile, and let go of the rope, and as the sleigh darted away, the rope passed under the sled, bringing it up so suddenly as to throw young Coville heels over head into the snow. When he got up, the sleigh was going over a hill, and his tormentor was throwing agricultural kisses at him.

It was late at night when Master Coville reached his home, but when he went to bed, there were thirteen snow-balls, soaked with water, freezing slowly but surely on a board in the back yard.—*Danbury News.*

LOVE.

The love that survives the tomb is the noblest attribute of the soul. If it has woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is lulled into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all we most loved are softened away into pensive meditations of all that it was in the days of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hours of gloom, yet who would exchange it for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No; there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

SPAIN.

A glance at our Spanish note-books recalls the noticeable features of many parts of Spain, and the remembrance of them reminds us how varied are the districts of Spain, how much better som parts are than we imagine them, and how much more hopeless others. One of the most desolate regions of Spain, and yet with boundless possibilities, for it was fertile under both Roman and Moorish sway, is Estremadura, a country of shepherds, swineherds, and smugglers. Badajoz is in Estremadura—one vast track of downs, oak-wood, and beechwood. In April the tracks are full of sheep returning, and the cool hills in October of flocks returning to warm lower pastures. Sheep-shearing in May and pig-killing in November, these are the two great festivals in Estremadura. In Leon you come to green wooded hills and hot dusty plains thronged with half-wild herds, which are guided by stones from the herdsmen's slings. There you see slopes of poor grapes, and green tracks of corn. There you see the simple plough, and the wooden-wheeled carts of the Roman times. The Leonese are simple and hospitable, and the farm-houses clean and comfortable. The Sunday dress of the rustic Leonese beau is quaint and old-fashioned, with its enormous brimmed hat, low square velvet waistcoat, silver buttons, and jackets open at the elbows, while a belt replaces the rich red sash of the other parts of Spain. Gallicia, that borders on Portugal, supplies that lazy country with its porters and water-carriers. The snow mountains and chestnut forests, still haunted by bears and wolves, breed a hard and frugal race, bold and litigious; the women are hard and ugly, the men strong and boorish. The Asturians, again, are a thrifty, emigrating race, honest and penurious, who ramble over Spain, and become cooks and valets; they drink more cider than wine, and dress warmly in close jerkins and white felt caps. Their mountainous country is mild and damp, like England. There is no good wine in the Asturias, and the people, like the Welsh, are proud of their cheese and their pedigree. The Castiles are either mountainous or barren, dusty, treeless tableland, with mud cottages, and low hedges or enclosures; you hear no song-birds, and see no crops, but only small patches of corn, peas, or saffron. The men, wrapped up in ragged brown cloaks, are proud and unobliging, and are not so chatty or witty as the quick, fiery Andalusians, or crafty and treacherous Valencians. "Proud, ignorant, prejudiced, and superstitious," says a modern traveller of eminence, "but not addicted to low, degrading vices." Burgos and Toledo are well worth a visit, and both are connected with the memory of the gallant Cid. The Basque Provinces are peculiarly interesting to us just now. Poor and fiery are these Celts of Spain, with their strange hats and cudgels, their curious dances and remarkable language. Oak and chestnut woods and orchards and maize-fields are found in the Basque country, where the people are Carlists to a man, and full of the old faith. The Arragon mountaineers, again, are brave, simple people, hardy and obstinate, hating the French, and after the French the Castilians; half smugglers, half guerillas, with their brigand hats and wide red sashes. Then come the harsh, saturnine Catalonians, independent, honest fellows, rough and ready; smugglers and fishermen half of them, without the courtesy and without the laziness of the Castilians.—Damp, fruit-bearing Valencia is the Cid's old country, a region of rice-plants and mulberry trees. These men act in Spain as muleteers and coachmen, they are rough, sullen, and cunning, gay, yet treacherous. Murcia is a region of snipes and salt-marshes, the country waterless, roadless, and parched. Wherever there is water the palm-trees spring, the oranges and mulberries grow, and the maize turns golden.—*St. James's Magazine.*

Insurances.

TANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1935 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 355

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

M 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 %, allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 17th June, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 at 1 per 100 lbs	$95.00 a	$119.00
,, 20 a 32 ,,	119.50 a	116.00
,, 36 a 42 ,,	118.00 a	153.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. ,, per piece	$1.90 a	1.95
8 lbs. ,,	2.05 a	2.10
8½ lbs. ,,	2.15 a	2.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed. ,,	2.10 a	2.25
,, 64 a 66 ,, ,,	2.50 a	2.55
,, 69 a 80 ,, ,,	2.80 a	3.45
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS ,, per piece	2.40 a	3.45
WHITE BROCADES, ,,	2.65 a	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ,,	2.75 a	2.80
,, 40 ,,	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 33 in. 7 lbs ,,	1.75 a	2.15
,, 24 ,, & 33 ,, 8 lbs ,,	2.10 a	2.19
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ,,	3.00 a	3.05
DYED BROCADES Do. ,,	3.70 a	3.05
DYED DAMASK Do. ,, per piece	5.70 a	5.80
CHINTS, ,,	1.30 a	1.35
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ,, per doz.	0.60 a	0.70
,, Brown ,,	0.60 a	0.04
,, Red ,,	0.70 a	0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. ,, per yard	0.19 a	0.20
,, Grenfan, 23 ,,	0.31 a	0.32
VELVETEENS, Black ,,	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH SERITES, ,, per yard	0.73 a	0.70
LONG ELS, MM Scarlet, ,, per piece	9.05 a	9.10
,, Assorted, ,,	8.60 a	8.70
HH Scarlet, ,,	6.00 a	6.05
,, Assorted, ,,	8.50 a	8.60
CAMLETS, SSS ,,	16.00 a	16.50
SS ,,	15.00 a	15.50
S ,,	10.70 a	10.00
BBB ,,	19.65 a	20.00
LASTINGS, DD ,,	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod ,, per picul	3.30 a	3.40
,, Hoop ,,	3.65 a	4.20
,, Bar ,,	3.30 a	3.35
,, Wire ,,	7.00 a	8.15
LEAD, ,,	7.50 a	7.80
STEEL, English, ,, per tub.	5.40 a	5.60
,, Swedish, ,,	5.60 a	5.65
TIN, Malacca, ,, per picul	22.30 a	23.30
TIN PLATES, ,, per box	7.85 a	8.10
SHEATHING METAL, ,, per picul	22.00 a	23.00
QUICKSILVER, English, ,,	112.00 a	—
,, American ,,	115.00 a	—
SPELTER, ,,	6.50 a	7.00

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai ,, per picul	13.80 a	14.00
,, Ningpo, ,,	14.50 a	15.00
,, Tientsin, ,,	13.80 a	14.00
,, Tungchow, ,,	15.00 a	15.20
,, Bengal, ,,	13.00 a	15.20
ALUM, ,,	1.50 a	1.75
PEAKGUNS, white, ,,	4.30 a	4.40
,, Black, ,,	3.32 a	3.35
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ,,	2.45 a	2.50
,, ,, 2 ,,	2.20 a	2.25
,, Siam, white, ,,	1.85 a	1.90
,, ,, mill cleaned, ,,	1.53 a	1.55
,, Manila, ,,	2.35 a	2.40
,, Singapore, ,,	1.88 a	1.91
,, Saigon, ,,	1.52 a	1.54
,, Arracan, ,,	2.10 a	2.15
,, Rangoon, ,,	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, ,,	5.75 a	6.50
COALS, ASTOAR, per ton.		
,, English steam, ,,	11.75 a	12.75
,, Sydney, ,,	9.75 a	—
WINDOW GLASS ,, per box.	3.20 a	3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
SAPPANG, Straits, per pol.	5.00 a	5.30
,, Banka, ,,	4.10 a	4.22
PEPPER, White, ,,	17.00 a	17.20
,, Black, ,,	9.50 a	9.30
STEEL, Nyn, ,,	1.50 a	1.75
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar, ,,	4.10 a	4.25
,, ,, South Seas, ,,	15.00 a	15.80
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ,,	1.00 a	2.20
,, Siam, ,,	2.30 a	2.8
FLOUR, American per barrel of 100 lbs. ,,	2.80 a	2.15
,, ,, ,, of 200 lbs. ,,	5.60 a	5.80
,, California, per sack of 50 lbs. ,,	1.15 a	1.25
WHEAT, Tientsin, ,, per pol.	1.30 a	1.35
,, California, ,,	2.25 a	2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 ,,	8.45 a	8.85
,, ,, Dk. Brown, ,,	4.70 a	4.85
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown, ,,	—	—
,, Manila, Dry White, ,,	5.45 a	5.65
,, Candy ,,	8.75 a	8.98
CAMPHOR, packed, ,,	12.75 a	13.00
PEAR, White, ,,	1.75 a	1.75
,, Green, ,,	2.75 a	2.87
,, Black, ,,	1.68 a	1.70
,, Yellow, ,,	1.65 a	1.87
MUSHROOMS, ,,	40.00 a	44.50
SEAWEED, Green, ,,	1.70 a	2.30
,, Cut, ,,	2.50 a	2.75
MUSKETS, Dry Siam large, ,,	10.00 a	12.40
,, ,, ,, middle, ,,	7.65 a	8.20
,, ,, ,, small ,,	5.75 a	5.40
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ,,	6.60 a	7.50
BêCHE-DE-MER, Japan, White, ,,	11.50 a	11.70
,, ,, Rankow, ,,	80.00 a	81.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Abbotsford	J. Mann	Brit. str	649	Ah Yon	Bangkok
Adria	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	Singapore, &c.
Albay	—	Span. str	269		Repairing
Asia	J. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
City of Peking	H. G. Morse	Amr. str	5500	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama &c.
Douglas	E. Barnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan		Brit. str	—	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Fernlower	J. L. Shiell	Brit. str	701	Landstein & Co	
Fu-yew	Orend	Chi. str	920	O. M. S. N. Co	Shhnghai
Galatea	M. P. Johannsen	Ger. str	1230	Wm. Pustau & Co	Singapore, &c
Gwalior	N. W. Haselwood	Brit. str	1200	P. & O S. N. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang §	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	C. Paulsen	Dan. str	701	Hop Kee	
Leonor	—	Span. str	393		Repairing
Leyte	Zubiarguirre	Span. str	218	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Malacca	Bernard	Brit. str	1500	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Maharajah	C. Stephenson	Brit. str	994	Siemssen & Co	
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	
Pawtuxet	—	Amr. str	290	Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Poyang	—	Brit. str	821	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Sunk
Singapore	Peake	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	—	Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Sorsogon	Lizarza	Span. str	174	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Yangtsze	D. Chee	Brit. str	738	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yet-sai	—	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Yettung	J. Riddel	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Zumbesi	Cates	Brit. str	1950	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Abeille	Ollive	Fren. bk	180	Russell & Co	
Balbina	T. G. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Bataria	Royter	S'ed. bk	394	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Belle Sauvage	Simpson	Brit. sh	291	Brandtzaeg & Co	
Bon Cano	E. Tams	Siam. bk	337	Chinese	
Burnside	E. Pendergrass	Amr. bk	464	Captain	San Francisco
Canton	D. Heimsoth	Siam. bk	779	Tuck-mee & Co	
Cap sing-moon	S. L. B. Sorensen	Brit. bk	460	E. S. Burrows & Sons	
Carl	Otsen	Ger. bk	265	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
Charlotte Andrews	G. Place	Brit. bk	355	Chinese	
Cilurnum	Shrewsberry	Brit. sh	1800	Wieler & Co	
Conquest	Small	Amr. bk	516	Gas Company	
Corinne	M. Gorman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Daylight	P. Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Dilharree	R. McNeilly	Brit. bk	1293	Order	
Dora	F. Ynarte	Span. bg	220	H. Kimr	
Dorothea	H. T. Möller	Ger. bk	620	Melchers & Co	Manila
Duguay Trouin	Dénier	Fren. bk	384	Order	
Edward James	T. J. Forbes	Amr. bk	528	Rozario & Co	Foochow
Elise	J. Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow, &c.
Endymion	T. Richardson	Brit. sh	753	H. Kimr	Foochow
England's Glory	Wm. Knight	Brit. sh	751	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Touron
E. M. Young	R. McMicken	Brit. bk	344	Order	
Friedrich Hartwing	G. Wolters	Ger. bk	845	Chinese	Chefoo
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Order	
Goliah	Anderson	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Green Jacket	H. D. Roe	Brit. sh	1051	Yuen Fat Hong	
G. T. Ray	P. Fraser	Brit. bk	368	Hong Wang Sung	Newchwang
Harwich	W. Dudfield	Brit. bk	614	Messageries Maritimes	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Master	
Hollander	M. J. Van der Eb	Dut. bk	565	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Hope	J. Cromar	Brit. bk	536	Chinese	
H. & L.	Mercier	Fren. bg	247	Carlowitz & Co	London
Jacobine	J. Hohlmann	Ger. bk	412	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Kassow	John Anderson	Brit. sh	795	Meyer, Ahlers & Co	
La Paix	C. Magnient	Fren. bk	449	Landstein & Co	
Marmion	F. W. Jordan	Amr. bk	832	Jardine, Matheson & Co	San Francisco
Marie	A. D. Domini	Aust. bk	572	Messageries Maritimes	
Mary Ann Holman	H. C. Holman	Brit. bk	282	H. Kimr	
Matilda	Carver	Amr. sh	849	Chinese	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	990	Messageries Maritimes	
Messenger	J. F. Gilkey	Amr. sh	1024	Captain	
Min	J. Peters	Brit. bk	629	Melchers & Co	
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Oceano	M. Arechavala	Span. bg	262	Remedios & Co	Manila
Osaka	Lowe	Brit. bk	427	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Paoo	F. Castro	Span. sch	207	Order	London
Rioca Genova	J. Cummine	Brit. bk	625	Chinese	
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Santa Lucia	F. Llarca	Span. bk	380	Remedios & Co	
Selim	J. Dick	Brit. bk	723	Captain	
Shooting Star	J. B. Hellstrom	Siam. sh	611	Tuck Mee & Co	
Siamese Crown	T. T. Watt	Siam. sh	540	Tuck Mee & Co	
Sudan	A. C. Ocean	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Tafferette	L. Jean	Fren. bk	350	Russell & Co	Saigon
Union	J. M. Nabarria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
Vidal	Rondeau	Fren. bk	409	Melchers & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Wildwood	J. Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Rozario & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Carisbrooke	M. G. Scott	Brit. str	1000	Soon Cheong & Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Orissa	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1110	P. & O. S. N. Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
A. E. Vidal	M. Angelbeck	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Cape Horn	G. Green	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Denbighshire	Williams	Brit. bk	482	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Nardoo	H. Walter	Ger. bk	270	Order	Tientsin
Montogo	J. Griffiths	Brit. bk	316